FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1839. [NO. 1150.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

STOCK OF GOODS
AT AUCTION.

MR. THOMAS C. BLAKE having in view a change in his business, will, on Wednesday the 19th inst., proceed to sell at Auction, at his Store on Market Square, a large proportion of his present Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware. Cutlery, Hollow Ware, Iron. Nails, Leather & Groceries.

The Sale will be positive, and terms liberal.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, *Auctioneer.*

June 11, 1839. 49-ts

Two Crop White—1,000,000.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Million of the two crop White Silk Worm Eggs, laid this spring and selected with great care from the whitest, and finest cocoons. Those who purchase immediately, will have the advantage of raising two crops this season. I shall have my second crop for sale about the 15th or 20th of July next. Price $1 per thousand.

H. A. LONDON.

Pittsborough, May 31, 1839. 49*-f.*

WANTED.

A SINGLE HORSE BAROUCHE or BUGGY. Apply at this Office.

June 10, 1839. 49tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Smith, deceased, at the June Term, 1839, of the County of Cumberland, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D. A. T. SMITH. } *Ex'rs.*
ARCH'D. SMITH. }

June 4. 1839. 49-6*w*

Further Notice.

THE Executors of the last Will and Testament of Duncan Smith, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday the 10th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., a quantity of Furniture, implements of husbandry, &c. Also, a young negro slave.

—ALSO,—

Will be sold at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 9th day of July next, THE FAYETTEVILLE CANDLE FACTORY, with all its Furniture. Also, the HOUSE, on the corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. Terms made known at sale.

June 4. 49*ts.*

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Robert Cochran, Jr., for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall, on Tuesday the 2d day of July, 1839, expose to sale at Public Auction, for Cash, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, containing two hundred and thirty-two and a half acres, more or less, on the North East side of the Cape Fear River, about 3 miles from town,—said Lands formerly owned by Gov. Holmes.

JOHN KELLY, *Trustee.*

June 12, 1839. 49-2wpd

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the county of Chatham, N. C., eighteen miles south west of Pittsborough, so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. His houses are convenient and roomy, and families can be accommodated with separate rooms. The proprietor will use every exertion to make the situation of those who may visit the Springs comfortable. He thinks it entirely unnecessary to add certificates to recommend the water, though many could be given: but he thinks the many cures which have been performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtue of the water in many diseases.

TERMS OF BOARD:

One dollar per day, six dollars per week, twenty dollars per month—children and servants *half price.*

He would further inform the public that there will be a Hack conveyance, from Hackneys's stage house, on the Raleigh and Salisbury stage line, seven miles from the Spring, which conveyance will commence the 15th of July, and continue during the season, in readiness at all times to meet the stage.

☞ The subscriber hereby informs the public that the above property is *for sale.*

WM. BOWEN.

June 1, 1839. 49-3*w.*

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber in the month of May last, a Negro girl named CATHARINE, belonging to the Estate of Jas. Baldwin. She is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville or in Bladen, where she formerly lived in or about Elizabeth. The above reward will be given for her apprehension and delivery to me in Fayetteville.

H. M. JOHNSON.

June 8, 1839. 49-3*w-pd.*

Sale of Valuable Property.

BY virtue of Deeds of Trust, executed to me by Peter Lemessurier, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall on the 27th day of June, 1839, in the town of Pittsborough, offer for sale, that well improved two story house and lot, lately occupied by him. The Lot contains one acre, and has upon it all the necessary out houses, and is a most desirable place of residence for a gentleman and his family, on account of the healthy section of country in which it is located, and the good society in and near said town. Also, at the same time, thirty-five acres of LAND, adjoining the lands of Thos. I. Davis and Thos. Ward—house-hold and kitchen furniture, and a likely negro woman and her child. The sale will be made at said dwelling House. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. The above mentioned House and Lot may be purchased at private sale, on application to John G. Marshall.

THOS. G. SCOTT, Trustee.

June 5, 1839. 49-2*w.*

Just received and for sale,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 boxes assorted CANDY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27, 1839. 43*tf*

SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

SILK WORM EGGS.

ABOUT one Milllion of Silk Worm Eggs, of the best quality, for sale by the subscriber. About one-half of them are the produce of worms fed exclusively on the White mulberry.

WM. H. MAFFITT.

June 1, 1839. 48-tf

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.

J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co. N. C., } 48-9*w.*
May 31, 1839. }

Look Here!

I HAVE just received,
300 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plastering,
12 do rotton Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair for plastering,
Laths kept constantly on hand

All of the above is for sale by the subscriber, and fresh supplies constantly received. Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

June 3, 1839. 48-8w.

N. B. I am prepared to do Plaistering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

The Exercises

OF the Second Session of the ROCKINGHAM FEMALE INSTITUTE will commence on the 8th day of July, 1839, and end on the 5th day of December. All who are disposed to send Scholars to this Institution, are requested to make early application to Mr. W. F. Leak, Mr. Pickett Leak, or Mrs. H. Green, Principal of the Institution. Terms of Tuition as heretofore. Boarders will be accommodated on reasonable terms.

Rockingham, June 1, 1839. 48-4w

An important Job.

A CONTRACT for extensive repairs to the Court House and Jail for Marion District, will be let out by the Commissioners of Public Buildings on the first Monday in July next, at Marion Court House.

Proposals, addressed to the Subscriber by that time, will be attended to. Those desiring a profitable business, would do well to give this prompt attention.

A. L. SCARBOROUGH.

June 3, 1839. 48-4w

Notice.

ALL persons are warned not to trade for a Note of One Hundred Dollars, payable to Henry B. Hedgpeth, made by the subscribers. The said Hedgpeth is now indebted to Cor's D. Smith, one of the obligors in said Note, considerably more than what the Note calls for, and he (as we are informed) having left the State without settling his business, we are determined not to pay the said Note, it being the only one which he held or holds against us.

SAMSON D. SMITH,
C. D. SMITH.

Carthage, N. C., May 28, 1839. 48-4w

Just received and for sale at the Auction Store,

50 PIECES GEORGIA NANKINS,
11 boxes old TOBACCO,
6 casks LONDON PORTER.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 27, 1839. 47tf

Notice.

STRAYED or stolen from the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., a small bay MARE and COLT. The Mare is about 8 years old, in thin order, and has several white spots on her back, occasioned by the saddle. The Colt is a bay Filly, one year old, and rather badly grown. A liberal compensation will be given for the delivery of one or both of them, and all expenses paid.

Any information respecting them thankfully received.

ISAAC YATES.

Rockingham, May 22, 1839. 47-4w

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

FOR SALE.

A VERY fine young blood MARE and COLT. The Mare is by Marion, and her dam by the Old Archy. The Colt by Flatterer, Capt. Bradford's fine Horse. Apply to

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

April 27. 43-tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19*tf*

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
[IN EQUITY.]

I SHALL expose to sale, on Monday the 1st day of July next, (it being the first Monday of the month,) at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, M., the following Lots and Tracts of Land, to-wit:—

17¾ acres of Land on Harrington Hill, adjoining Beatty, McPherson and others, on a credit of twelve months.

Two Lots of Land in the Town of Fayetteville, on the South side of Grove street, near the Jail, on a credit of six months.

Two Lots in Campbellton, No. 79, 97, and a part of the adjoining Lot, on a credit of six months. Bond with approved security will be required in every case.

ARCH'D A. T SMITH, *Clerk & Master.*

May 20, 1839. 46*ts*

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.

SABRY WRIGHT.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., } 47tf
May 21. 1839. }

Advertisement.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WILLIAM W. MCFARLAND,—Mr. McRae came to see me about this report that is in circulation about that note, and wanted me to give him a line to you from me. I can say that I never believed it, only what you told me. I am satisfied about it, and am willing to sign any thing that you will draw up that will clear him, that you can and will sign. Mr. McFarland, it is out of my power to come to see you today.

STAFFORD GIBSON.

May 9, 1839.

We, the undersigned, having understood that there is or has been a report quite prevalent in circulation as regards C. T. McRae's having forged our names to a certain Note, take pleasure in saying we fully believe he did not.

WM. McFARLAND.

May 10, 1839.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
Richmond County. }

This is to certify, that it was the information that I received from William W. McFarland that caused me to believe the report with regard to a Note being in circulation signed by C. T. McRae, Stafford Gibson and W. McFarland.

STAFFORD GIBSON.

May 12, 1839.

N. B.—I have in my possession the originals of the above correspondence between Stafford Gibson and William W. McFarland, as well as Mr. Gibson's certificate at bottom, and can prove the signatures of each as represented above.

CHARLES T. McRAE

Marlborough District, S. C., } 47-4w
May 20, 1839. }

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY,

Between { George B. Atkins, and Edward Webster.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Webster, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Bill to the Defendant, requiring him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, and plead, answer or demur to this Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

(From the Minutes.)

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1839, and of American Independence the 63d year.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

May 25, 1839. 47tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE,
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly rncrease.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Trannsylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

New Work on Carpentry.

BENJAMIN'S BUILDER'S NEW GUIDE, just published, and received for sale by

E. J. HALE.

May 21, 1839.

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1839. 44tf

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,

Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Crockery.

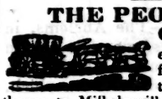
500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14*tf*

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

Parlor Organ.—The Parlor Organ, or Seraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past Winter, is now offered for sale at cost.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

CHEAP PAPER
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

POETRY.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE LITERARY NEWS-LETTER.

THE WITHERED FLOWERS.

I knew they would perish!—
Those beautiful flowers—
As the hopes that we cherish
In youth's sunny bowers—
I knew they'd be faded!—
Though with fond, gentle care
Their bright leaves were shaded,
Decay was still there.

So all that is brightest
Ever first fades away,
And the joys that leap lightest
The earliest decay.
The heart that was nearest
The widest will rove,
And the friend that was dearest
The first cease to love.

And the purest, the noblest,
The loveliest—we know—
Are ever the surest,
The soonest, to go.
The bird that sings sweetest,
The flower most pure,
In their beauty are fleetest,
In their fate the most sure.

Yet still though thy flowers
Are withered and gone,
They will live like some hours
In memory alone.
In that hallowed shrine only
Sleep things we would cherish,
Pure, priceless, loved, lonely,
They never can perish.

Then I'll mourn ye no more
Ye pale leaves that are shed,
Though your brightness is o'er
Your perfume is not fled;
And like thine *aroma*—
The spirit of flowers—
Remembrance will hover
O'er the grave of past hours.

Another Steam Boat Explosion and loss of Life.—The Louisville Advertiser of the 3d inst. furnishes the subjoined account of another steam boat explosion on the Western waters, accompanied with disastrous effects. The Advertiser says:—"On Tuesday night last the steamer Buckeye burst her boilers about five miles above Randolph. Six persons were killed, and among them Charles Gretzinger and Thomas Rogers, of Louisville, —— Prentiss, engineer, and two firemen—the name of the other we have not learned. Butler Randolph, mortally wounded; —— Atcheson, dangerously wounded; Jacob Thompson, captain, ditto. We understand that lack of water in the boilers was the cause of the catastrophe. The wreck was towed up by the Sultana, and arrived at Portland last evening."

ORIGIN OF THE MORMON BIBLE.

The *Boston Recorder* contains the following singular developement of the origin and history of the MORMON BIBLE. It accounts most satisfactorily for the existence of the book, a fact which heretofore it has been hard to explain. It was difficult to imagine how a work containing so many indications of being the work of a cultivated mind, should be connected with a knavery so impudent and a superstition so gross as that which must have characterized the founders of this pretended religious sect. The present narrative, which, independently of the attestations annexed, appears to be by no means improbable, was procured from the writer by the Rev. Mr. Stow, of Holliston, who remarks that he has had occasion to come in contact with Mormonism in its grossest forms. It was communicated by him for publication in the Recorder.

Boston Advertiser.

ORIGIN OF THE BOOK OF MORMON OR GOLDEN BIBLE.

As this book has excited much attention and has been put, by a certain new sect, in the place of the sacred Scriptures, I deem it a duty which I owe to the Public to state what I know touching its origin. That its claims to divine origin are wholly unfounded, needs no proof to a mind unperverted by the grossest delusions. That any sane persons should rank it any higher than any other merely human composition, is a matter of the greatest astonishment; yet it is received as divine by some who dwell in enlightened New England, and even by those who have sustained the character of devoted christians. Learning recently that Mormonism has found its way into a church in Massachusetts and has impregnated some of its members with its gross delusion so that excommunication has become necessary, I am determined to delay no longer doing what I can to strip the mask from this monster of sin, and to lay open this pit of abominations.

Rev. Solomon Spaulding to whom I was united in marriage in early life, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and was distinguished for a lively imagination and a great fondness for history. At the time of our marriage, he resided in Cherry Valley, New York. From this place we removed to New Salem, at Ashtabula county, Ohio; sometimes called Conneaut, as it is situated upon Conneaut creek. Shortly after our removal to this place, his health sunk, and he was laid aside from active labors.—In the town of New Salem, there are numerous mounds and forts supposed by many to be the dilapidated dwellings and fortifications of a race now extinct. These ancient relics arrest the attention of the new settlers and become objects of research for the curious. Numerous implements were found and other articles, evincing great skill in the arts.—Mr. Spaulding being an educated man, and passionately fond of history, took a lively interest in these developements of antiquity; and in order to beguile the hours of retirement, and furnish employment for his lively imagination, he conceived the idea of giving *an historical sketch of this long lost race.* Their extreme antiquity of course would lead him to write in the *most ancient style,* and as the Old Testament is the most ancient book in the world, he imitated its style as near as possible. His sole object in writing this *historical romance* was to amuse himself and his neighbors. This was about the year 1812. Hull's surrender at Detroit occurred near the same time, and I recollect the date well from that circumstance. As he progressed in his narrative the neighbors would come from time to time to hear portions read, and a great interest in the work was excited among them. It claimed to have been written by *one of the lost nation,* and to have been *recovered from the earth,* and assumed the title of "Manuscript Found." The neighbors would often inquire how Mr. S. progressed in deciphering "the manuscript," and when he had a sufficient portion prepared he would inform them, and they would assemble to hear it read.

He was enabled from his acquaintance with the classics and ancient history, to introduce many *singular names,* which were particularly noticed by the people, and could be easily recognised by them. Solomon Spaulding had a brother John Spaulding, residing in the place at the time, who was perfectly familiar with this work, and repeatedly heard the whole of it read.

From New Salem we removed to Pittsburgh, Pa. Here Mr. S. found an acquaintance and friend in the person of Mr. Patterson, an editor of a newspaper. He exhibited his manuscript to Mr. P., who was very much pleased with it, and borrowed it for perusal. He retained it a long time, and informed Mr. S. that if he would make out a title page and preface he would publish it, and it might be a source of profit. This Mr. S. refused to do; for reasons which I cannot state. Sidney Rigdon, who has figured so largely in the history of the Mormons, was at that time connected with the printing office of Mr. Patterson, as is well known in that region, and as Rigdon himself has frequently stated. Here he had ample opportunity to become acquainted with Mr. Spaulding's manuscript, and to copy it if he chose. It was a matter of notoriety and interest to all who were connected with the printing establishment. At length the manuscript was returned to the author, and soon after we removed to Amity, Washington county, Pa., where Mr. S. deceased in 1816. The manuscript then fell into my hands and was preserved carefully. It has frequently been examined by my daughter, Mrs. McKenstry, of Monson, Mass. with whom I now reside, and by other friends. After the "Book of Mormon" came out, a copy of it was taken to New Salem, the place of Mr. Spaulding's former residence, and the very place where the "Manuscript Found" was written. A woman-preacher appointed a meeting, and in the meeting, read, and repeated copious extracts from the "Book of Mormon."—The historical part was immediately recognised by all the older inhabitants as the identical work of Mr. S. in which they had been so deeply interested years before.—Mr. John Spaulding was present, who is an eminently pio s man, and recognized the work of his brother. He was amazed; afflicted that it should have been perverted to so wicked a purpose. His grief found vent in a flood of tears, and he arose on the spot, expressed in the meeting his deep sorrow and regret that the writings of his sainted brother should be used for a purpose so vile and shocking.

The excitement in New Salem became so great that the inhabitants had a meeting, and deputed Dr. Philastus Hulbert one of their number, to repair to this place and to obtain from me the original manuscript of Mr. Spaulding, for the purpose of comparing it with the Mormon Bible to satisfy their own minds, and to prevent their friends from embracing an error so delusive. This was in the year 1834. Dr. Hubert brought with him an introduction and request for the manuscript, signed by Messrs. Henry Lake, Aaron Wright, and others, with all of whom I was acquainted, as they were my old neighbors when I resided in New Salem.

I am sure nothing could grieve my husband more were he yet living, than the use which has been made of his work. The air of antiquity which was thrown about the composition doubtless suggested the idea of converting it to purposes of delusion.—Thus a historical romance, with the addition of a few pious expressions and extracts from the Sacred Scriptures, has been construed into a new Bible, and palmed upon a company of poor deluded fanatics as divine. I have given the previous brief narration, that this work of deep deception and wickedness may be searched to the foundation, and its author exposed to the contempt and execration he so justly deserves.

MATILDA DAVISON.

Rev. S. Spaulding was the first husband of the narrator of the above history. Since his decease, she has been married to the second husband by the name of Davison.—She is now residing in this place; is a woman of irreproachable character, and an humble Christian, and her testimony is worthy of implicit confidence.

A. ELY, D. D.
Pastor Cong. Church in Monson:
D. R. AUSTIN,
Principal of Monson Academy.

MONSON, (MASS.) April 1, 1839.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MURPHY-ANA.

Small writers, when their subjects are great men, fix the termination "ana" to their subject's name. Thus, a modern essayist on the mind and works, and collector of the sayings of, Dr. Johnson, would entitle his compilation Johnsoniana. Under such large precedent and authority, we know hó just cause why we should not have a Murphyana,—based and built up on old Joe Murphy, or, more reverently speaking, the reverend Mr. Murphy: for he was an esteemed preacher of the gospel, and a pious and examplary man. Some reader of the Patriot, who is well striken in years, may recollect the subject of our Murphyana; for his tabernacle was reared in a neighboring county, where, in days gone by, he made the people of his circle better by his counsel and example, and happy under the influence of his cheerfulness and humor.

The fact is, maugre his holy calling, old daddy Murphy was an inimitable wag of his day and generation. He was entirely uncultivated; but an original thinker, a shrewd observer, and a pungent remarker. His wit had not that polish and subtlety admired by the modern exquisite; but in those coarse honest days of Indian moeasons and two hunting shirts, people were not careful to grind their wit down to the nice and polite point;—it was their object, and one which they generally accomplished, to be understood and felt. Moreover, Murray and Webster had not taught the flock, in those days, to criticise the language of their spiritual teacher, instead of treasuring up his holy precepts in their heart.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy was once at a "big meeting," where several eminent clergymen, and much people, had come together. Some of the larger *canons* of the church had successively gone off. At length it came Mr. Murphy's "turn to handle the oracles," as he termed it. He dwelt upon the ability and zeal with which his brethren in the ministry had wrought with the people—the discrimination with which they had dealt out "fat meat" to the elders, and fed the lambs on the "sincere milk"—the skill with which they marked out the path of righteousness—and the probability that his own poor efforts would be of little avail. "Yes, my brethren," (and his countenance expanded with the sublimity of the figure,) "the preachers who have gone before me, have, as it were, carried great broad-axes and BLAZED out the way to heaven!—But here comes old daddy Murphy" (and you cannot conceive the expression of insignificance and self abasement to which the old codger screwed up his face) "here comes old daddy Murphy, with his little tomahawk—*whick-a-ti-whack*—marking the saplins as well as he can!"

He had one of the kindest hearts that ever throbbed in a human bosom. Every body, saint and sinner, loved the old man. Possibly, however, some who were rather on the hypocritical order, paid court to the minister for the same reason that the Indians propitiate the bad spirit;—for old daddy Joe never permitted a folly to be perpetrated in his presence, without some biting remark. One of his neighbors, a huge old pharisee, who tried his prettiest to pass for a pious man, once made a mistake in public and "looked at his little finger" too often—in other words, got drunk. It was at court, where Mr. M. was also attending, on business. Our tipsy pharisee encountered the good clergyman in the crowd, and, in endeavoring to hide his folly, became fulsome in his flattery of daddy Murphy. At length, having wound his compliments up to a climax, he exclaimed—"Daddy Murphy, I respect and love you more than any body else in this world—it was you that converted my soul!" "It's just like some of my bungling work," replied his reverence: "if God Almighty had done it, you would'nt be here *drunk!*"

In the congregation of this reverend eccentric there was an elderly lady who was an inveterate sleeper; and *out* of the congregation, but rather too near the house, on a certain occasion, a hatch of inveterate talkers were collected. What with the *indifference* of the sleeper within, and some *difference* among the talkers without, occasioning their clappers to wag with unseemly industry,—the minister found it difficult to navigate his sermon with that smoothness and eclat becoming a proper administration of the word. So, poking his head out at the pulpit window, and deferently directing his discourse to the eloquent assemblage of loafers behind the house—"gentlemen," said he, "I would thank you not to talk quite so loud—I'm afraid you'll wake up good sister Betsy — —!"

So endeth our Murphyana.

"*Pride.*—Two little boys were going along the street. One of them had a new fur cap, and being very proud of it, said to the other, "See what a nice fur cap I've got;" to which the other replied "La! you need'nt make so much fuss about it, the coon and the otter had that fur long afore you, and wasn't half so proud of it." Thus it is with human nature. We pride ourselves upon fine dwellings and rich clothing, but seldom reflect that the little busy bee builds a far more perfect house than we can do, and the lily of the valley is clothed in more beautiful drapery than we can weave. How little is there upon earth to feed the pride of a thoughtful man."

Pleasure is a shadow; wealth is vanity, and power a pageant; but KNOWLEDGE is extatic in enjoyment, perennial in fame, unlimited in space, and infinite in duration. In the performance of its sacred office, it fears no danger, spares no expense, omits no exertion. It scales the mountain, looks into the volcano, dives into the ocean, perforates the earth, enriches the globe, explores sea and land, contemplates the distant, ascends to the sublime; no place too remote for its grasp; no heavens too exalted for its reach.

De Witt Clinton.

Origin of the word Texas.—The Cincinnati Republican says that it has exceedingly puzzled many persons to determine the real meaning of the word *Texas.* It originated in a couplet used by the earlier emigrants, to that "land of promise."

When every other land rejects us.
This is the soil that freely *takes us.*

The word Texas is a corruption of the phrase used in the last line.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Public examinations at Academies occur so often in our Country, and pass off unnoticed, it would appear like soliciting the favorable consideration of the community, to puff through the columns of your paper such exercises. My apology, if apology be necessary, for adverting to the Pittsborough Academy, may be found in the fact, that our little community were called on to witness recently, specimens of sholarship in this Academy, rarely met with; and so astonished and delighted were they, that I deem it proper to express their high sense of gratification in a more public manner than the ordinary encomiums upon such occasions; as also to express the entire satisfaction our worthy teacher, Mr. J. M. Lovejoy, has given this community.

Very many gentlemen, possessing high attainments in the Classics, were present at this interesting examination. The Students numbered about thirty, chiefly lads from the age of nine up to sixteen. They were examined upon the Greek, Latin, Geography, Arithmetic, Reading and Spelling, and there was not a dissenting voice as to the accuracy with which they answered every question put, either by the preceptor or spectator. In Geography, it is believed no Class ever answered questions with the same facility,—the whole School forming one entire Class upon this branch of their studies. To the indefatigable labours of Mr. Lovejoy, are we indebted for this state of things. I have not met with his equal in discipline. Among his Scholars, love and confidence in the man, seem to prompt every Student to attain the end for which he is sent to School. In this School, no parrot-like answers to questions are observed. The Student, from his thoughtful manner, evinces at once, that reasons for the answer he is about to make, must be the only matter looked to. The groundwork of Education is of much more importance than any thing else. How often do we see young men, perhaps of fine abilities, floundering through their Collegiate course, for the want, originally of being properly grounded in the Studies they have gone over. It is the great fault of most teachers in our Academies, and is calculated to impair the usefulness of our young men, more than any other defect in Academical acquirements.

In the Academy just adverted to, may be found a remedy for all these defects; and I take great pleasure in adding my testimony to the fine scholarship, good behaviour, and general intelligence of the young men of this institution, and of recommending to all persons this School, as one calculated to produce lasting impressions upon the pupils.

A SPECTATOR.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Richmond County, June 6, 1839.

Mr. E. J. Hale: Your valuable paper has of late been defiled by the busy meddling of some one, with such matters as a correct man would be ashamed of, viz: communicating to you that certain marriages had occurred in this County, that has not yet taken place, and for aught he knows, never may. I allude to the publication of the marriage of Nathaniel Covington to Miss (Malinda) or Belinda McCaskill, which has of late been twice published in the Observer. He seems to be quite active in communicating intelligence for your paper, as at the same time he notified you of the marriage of the above couple, he preceded it with a statement, that J. T. Dockery, Esq. was married to Miss Ann A. Dockery, after a courtship of three years, &c. Now, Mr. Editor, would you believe that this couple were blacks, as they are, and even a little blacker than he that communicated to you. He seems to be quite familiar with the doings, courtships, and marriage of the negroes, and may have been one of their guests. He states that they were all of Richmond County; yes, Mr. Editor, all, including the communicator, and a great pity it is that we have in this or any other County, such a man as he must be, that thus acts. I believe that the inhabitants of this County, generally, are as morally correct as in most of the Counties in the State, and if we were rid of a few such as have lately figured in his line, we should be more happy than we possibly can be with them.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANIAN, MAY 31.

HORRIBLE DUEL.

The coroner was called on yesterday to hold an inquest on two bodies which were found near the road to the Bayou St. John, about a mile from the borders of the Lake. The following are all the particulars we have obtained. An individual coming from the Lake by this road heard stifled groans at some little distance in the wood, and having followed the direction from which they proceeded, discovered a man in the agonies of death who had been wounded by many strokes of a poignard. Not being able to render any assistance, he hastened to give information to the proper authorities, who despatched Captain Younes to make enquiries into the fact. On Captain Youne's arrival at the spot the man was dead. This strange circumstance excited the suspicion of there having been a duel, and on examination a second body was discovered, still holding in its hand a poignard, which was wrenched from its grasp with great difficulty. The two bodies were brought into town, and on examination it appeared that the first had received three strokes of a sharp instrument, (apparently a little larger than a stiletto); one had opened the principal artery of the left arm; another was on the left shoulder blade; three were in the right breast—one of which had entered between the third and fourth ribs and penetrated the lower lobe of the right lung; another wound, not so deep, was between the orbits.

This man appeared to have been very strong and muscular, about 35 years of age, and of a dark complexion. He had on a pair of white twilled Russia duck pantaloons, white cotton drawers underneath. Around his neck, was twisted a sailor's cravat, of a reddish color.

The second man had received five deep wounds, inflicted with a poignard, in the right breast, and one with the instrument in the left side, which had pierced the heart through and through.

The parties to this double assassination, as far as we could ascertain, were a Spaniard and an Italian, fruit dealers, who had disputed in the course of their business.

Orator Duncan, it may be remembered, received a severe injury from something in the shape of a cow-skin, somewhere in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. 'Where were you hurt, Doctor,' said a friend, 'was it near the vertebra?' 'No no,' said the disciple of Galen, 'it was near the race course.'

Picayune.

FROM THE ARGUS & CHRONICLE.

The pertinacity with which some of the Van Buren papers in the South attempt to fasten upon every opponent of the administration, a connection of some sort, with the designs of the abolitionists, has often excited our indignation. With the recorded fact before our eyes that Mr. Van Buren himself has voted under oath, against the admission of any state into the Union, which tolerated slavery, and for the continuance of free negro suffrage in New York, is it not a small tax upon our patience to hear his friends herald him forth as the peculiar friend and champion of Southern rights and institutions?

Among those editors who have been most forward and pertinacious in their attempts to abuse the public mind at the South, is the editor of the Nashville Union, the organ of the administration in Tennessee. He has for some time past, been abusing John Bell, Judge White, and other distinguished Southrons, and charging them with being leagued with the abolitionists, because, forsooth, they are opposed to the immaculate Van Buren. It now turns out that *this very editor himself is an abolitionist, and one too of the worst order!* He came to Tennessee, or rather was imported into that State, in February last, to become the champion of the administration party. He became so noisy about abolition, that suspicions began to be entertained that he himself might not be altogether untainted, and upon being accused, he acknowledged that while he was the editor of the New Bedford (Massachusetts) Gazette in 1837, he had published abolition productions for the purpose of procuring for the Van Buren party, the votes of the abolitionists! that "he had labored to convince the abolitionists that it was their duty to support the administration." This much he has admitted, and the testimony has been produced to prove that at the time above alluded to, he was a rank, out and out abolitionist himself—*that in order to propitiate the free negroes of New Bedford, and secure their votes for the Van Buren ticket, he proposed that they should be allowed to name one of the candidates to be run upon that ticket, which being agreed to by his political friends, he himself, then editor of the New Bedford Gazette, now editor of the Nashville Union, was named by the free negroes as the man of their choice to be run upon the ticket, and he was run and beaten by the Whigs.*

This was in 1837, and now in 1839, not two short years having elapsed, this man, this candidate of the free negroes of New Bedford, is imported to the South and placed at the head of a leading administration paper, for the purpose of abusing high-minded and distinguished sons of the South as abolitionists, because they refuse to support Van Buren! He is now one of the apostles of Democracy—a painted saint among the faithful—a Missionary sent out to enlighten us upon politics, and convert us to Van Burenism!! With such *doctrinaries* as this, the party ought to be eminently successful in the South. They ought to carry every thing before them in this benighted region! We commend him to the right hand of fellowship, among our democratic brethren of the press. He preaches Van Burenism like a crusader, and chaunts democracy like a Psalmster. There is but one drawback upon his exalted merits,—free negroes are not allowed to vote in the South, and therefore his eminent skill and long experience in winning the votes of that class will be utterly lost to the cause. We think however he will do for a sample nevertheless!

The Globe devotes four columns to the defence of *Mr. Van Buren's support of Free Negro Suffrage* in the New York Convention. But even that unscrupulous print is unable to deny the recorded and all-important facts, that Mr. Van Buren voted *against* the proposition to confine the right of suffrage to *whites*, and afterwards voted to extend it to *free negroes* worth $250.

Richmond Whig.

The New Bedford Mercury offers to prove, if it is denied, that the Editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, who now attacks the Whigs of Tennessee as abolitionists, was, when the Editor of the New Bedford Gazette, a member of the Anti-Slavery Society, attending its meetings, and taking part in its proceedings, and that he was nominated by the administration party in New Bedford as one of their candidates to the Legislature, on the sole ground that he was designated by the colored voters as the most acceptable to them on account of his abolition principles.

Slave Ships.—We announced the arrival into our harbor of a prize vessel called the Eagle which was captured by her Britanic Majesty's ship of war Buzzard, Capt. Fitzgerald, from Barbadoes, while cruizing as a slaver. The Buzzard also captured another piratical craft on the cost three months after the Eagle was captured. The last captured vessel is also in port. She is called the Clora and was commanded by Capt. Leting who is now in the Debtor's Prison under a writ from Judge Betts, given at the request of Mr. Buchanan, H. B. M. Consul, and Capt. Fitzgerald who brought the Eagle into port. Both of these cruisers were American built vessels and were fitted out at Havana. Both Captains it seems are Americans,—one a New Yorker and the other belonging to Philadelphia. The Spanish flag floated at the mast head when the vessels were captured. Capt. Fitzgerald has gone to Washington to get orders as to the disposition of his prisoners.

Our news collector gives us the following information;—We boarded the schooner on Tuesday, but could not get any information as to the name of the vessel or where from, which the commander would not disclose till he should arrive at the Quarantine ground.—*New York Express.*

Solon enacted that children who did not maintain their parents in old age, when in want, should be branded with infamy, and lose the privilege of citizens. He, however, excepted from this rule those children whom their parents had taught no trade, nor provided with other means of procuring a livelihood.

A Sockdologer.—Gov. Cannon and Mr. Speaker Polk had a tilt at Winchester, Tenn. a few days since. The former, after replying in full to the general arguments of his competitor, in favor of the present people-loving Administration and its Sub-Treasury scheme, brought the matter down to a *focus* as follows:—

"Fellow citizens, many of you, I believe, were but recently volunteers in an arduous Florida Campaign. You well know how you suffered there—and you also know that the pay you received, by direction of the present hard-money Administration, was about twenty-five or thirty cents per day, in *shin plasters*, while my *honorable* competitor, who now solicits your votes, was shovelling into *his* pockets SIXTEEN DOLLARS A DAY IN GOLD AND SILVER!—This is the meaning, I take it, of the boasted Sub-Treasury, which furnishes one currency for the OFFICE HOLDERS and another for the PEOPLE!"

Raleigh Register.

Connecticut and the Presidency.—Previous to the adjournment of the Connecticut Legislature, the Whig members met, and, among other proceedings, the annexed resolutions were adopted. We are gratified to see the States, as it were, speaking out in this way. In this case a preference is expressed, but at the same time a cheerful support is promised to any candidate whom the Whig National Convention shall nominate. This is the right and proper spirit.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Resolved, That the confidence we have felt in the integrity, patriotism, and talents of HENRY CLAY is confirmed and strengthened by the daily history of his public life, as well as by the constant and increasing attachment of his fellow-citizens throughout the United States.

Resolved, That of all the candidates proposed for the Presidency of the United States, we prefer HENRY CLAY. But as we regard principle more than men, and our country more than our party, we will cheerfully unite in the support of the candidate who shall be nominated by our political friends in national convention.

☞ If it be true that the Sub-Treasury system is the old Jeffersonian plan—the only constitutional plan—of keeping the public money, it follows that John Q. Adams, who voted for Gordon's proposition in 1835, was then a good Jeffersonian Democrat, while Gen. Jackson and his party, who then opposed the Constitutional Treasury, were Hamiltonian Federalists! This is the result of the logic of the Sub-Treasury men. But Gen. Jackson and his friends claimed to be Jeffersonian Democrats in 1835, just as they do now. Their claim was evidently spurious at that time, or it is at the present. When were they Federalists—in 1835 or in 1839?—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Party Vituperation.—The Ancients, in their fables and allegories, generally kept in view the elucidation of truth. The HYDRA, for instance, the many headed monster which, whenever deprived of one head, was instantly supplied with two others in its place, and which HERCULES, with all his prowess, was unable to conquer, until aided by one of the deities, is an apt and forcible illustration of falsehood and slander, and can be likened to nothing else. Truth of itself, however keen and powerful, is scarcely ever a match for falsehood. Like Hercules, it may strike down head after head of the monster, but other heads more venomous than the first, will instantly appear in their places. And this will ever be the case, until universal intelligence, like the fabled deity which aided Hercules in the destruction of *his* monster, shall come to the assistance of truth. Then, and not till then, will slander, that many-headed monster, be banished from our midst. Then, and not till then, will Demagogues, the bane and pest of Republics, who thrive and feast and fatten on vituperation and falsehood, be driven into obscurity.—*Ral. Register.*

The Value of Loco Foco Bets upon Elections.—When an Election is coming on, our streets resound with the clamor of Loco Focos for a Bet upon the result. A Whig can hardly pass homeward without being stumped for a 30, or 50, or 100, or 1000 dollars Wager upon the result of an election about to come on. The value of one of these bets is to be tested to-day in the Court of Common Pleas. The story is, that John W. Merritt bet with Joseph Hoxie one thousand dollars, that W. L. Marcy would be elected Governor of New York by 1,000 majority, and the money was deposited with Philip S. Crooke, who it is added, paid the sum over to the winner. Mr. Merritt now sues Mr. Crooke, the stakeholder, for the surrender of his money, and the *cause* we shall probably learn to-day, or at least the nature of the action.—*N. Y. Express.*

Improved Species of Cotton.—There is a communication in the last *Southern Agriculturist* from Col. Elmore, describing a new species of Cotton selected in Alabama from a field of the Petit Gulf Cotton. It grows much taller than the common plant, and bears a number of short lateral branches only 4 or 5 inches in length, and bearing twin pods or clusters of 6 or 7 pods on each branch. The cotton is finer than any other kind of short staple, commands 4 or 5 cents more, and the product is very much more abundant. The plant, with leaves like other cotton, resembles the okra in other respects, and in rich land will reach a height of 8 or 9 feet. The seed is not yet in general use, and the small quantity to be had sells at very high prices. It ripens earlier than the other cotton, and stands a better chance, therefore, of escaping *the worm*, which is very destructive to late crops in the Southwest.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Yankee Perseverance.—The following little anecdote, which we cut from the Boston Post, would have done honor to Sam Slick, had he been the subject of it:

An itinerant map seller went into a merchant's counting room near our office the other day and asked the occupant if he wished to purchase a map. "No," was the tart reply. "Will you look at one?" "No, I have more of my own now than I have time to examine." "Will you allow me to look at your's, then?" "Yes, there they hang." "Well, while I am looking at your's I'll just unroll mine—that you know wont hurt any body." So the map vender displayed several of his best at full length upon the counter, and then quietly commenced looking at the merchant's which hung against the wall. After making a few observations about some curious water falls, caves, &c., at places which he traced out upon the map before him, he managed to engage the merchant's attention, and at last referred to his own map, lying on the counter, for a more perfect illustration of his description, and finally so much interested the auditor that he bought three different maps, at six dollars each, of the pedlar, and very politely asked him to call again when he got out a new edition.

Extract of a merchant's letter, dated

VICKSBURG, MAY 20th.

You can have no idea of the state of things in this State. *Everything* looks worse and worse. In several of the counties, they have quashed all of the bonds—in others there are no courts—in others the sheriffs pocket all the money and refuse to pay to any one. Indeed the officers and Sub-Treasurers are quite willing "to take the responsibility." I do pity, from my heart, the merchants in this State, they can't collect any thing—the only money collected is by foreigners in the United States Court. The Legislature in their superlative wisdom last winter, repealed the law authorising the County Courts to have *special* terms to finish business that they have been in the habit of doing after the time had expired. Now, in several counties they manage to have the whole time of the Court occupied with the *criminal docket*, and by the time they finish that, the term has expired. In Gallatin, Copiah County, I saw a white man receive thirty-nine lashes for stealing a hog, from the woods—and the day before a man for *murder* was just branded on the hand.

The same week, a man for deliberate murder, had a verdict by a jury of manslaughter, and has not yet been sentenced.—There is no prison, and three men by the name of Scott, (one of them had killed E. B. Hatch,) volunteered their services to guard the prisoner. He protested to the court, stating that he was afraid of his life. The Judge ordered the Sheriff to procure other persons for a guard; but he "took the responsibility" of refusing to do it, and was fined the enormous sum of 50 dollars! Well at night, the Scotts took out the man and literally cut him in pieces with their bowie knives. After shooting him, one arm was cut off, and they left him in the street and fled. The deceased had killed their uncle. They were all married men, and two of the Scotts are well off. The Judge in that county has quashed all the bonds, so that every thing that was well secured, is now doubtful. When a bond is quashed, the securities are released, and no bonds will be given again.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Heavy Failure.—The Vicksburg Sentinel announces the failure of the house of Bennett, Ferridays, & Co., of that city, for upwards of a million of dollars. The affair caused great excitement.

The last mail furnishes the following particulars of the late destructive and distressing fire at Port Gibson, in Mississippi:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LOUIS ANIAN.

GRAND GULF, (MISS.) JUNE 1, 1839.

Dear Sir: I hasten to inform you that yesterday the greater portion of the beautiful little town of PORT GIBSON, about nine miles from Grand Gulf, was destroyed by fire, which originated by accident about 11 o'clock A. M. The loss of property is estimated at not less than seven hundred thousand dollars—by some persons at one million. Most of the principal merchants are utterly ruined. The court-house was totally destroyed, and the whole of the principal business streets is nothing but a heap of ruins. The houses were principally of brick. I have just returned from the scene. Never in my life have I been more moved by the sight of calamity than this. The citizens and the strangers in town were in the greatest agitation; some of the unfortunate inhabitants were frantic with loss. The Circuit Court of Claiborne county was in session last week, but this terrible calamity has caused the Judge to adjourn the Court, the records and papers rescued from the burning court-house being in too much confusion to be arranged easily for several days. It is to be hoped the sympathies of the whole country will be roused for the poor unhappy people of Port Gibson.

The steamer Atalanta being about to leave, I am forced to conclude in haste. Yours, respectfully.

Lynchers Punished.—A GOOD EXAMPLE.—In Yazoo, (Miss.) some time ago, a Mr. Harris, for some real or supposed offence, was severely lynched by H. W. Dunn, C. W. Bain, and others. He prosecuted those two individuals for the outrage, and the case was tried at the late session of the Circuit Court of Yazoo county. The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff of $20,000.

Let the Mississippi Courts follow up this example, and they will soon put down that insane and fierce spirit of mobocracy which has so long been holding its wild and bloody orgies in their State.

Louisville Journal.

A Lyncher Lynched.—A fellow in Bridgetown, N. J. undertook, on Saturday week, to tar and feather one of his neighbors. He went to the house of the latter, in company with two of his friends, carrying in one hand a keg of tar, and in the other a pillow of feathers, which he intended for the neighbor who had incurred his displeasure. The latter being aware of the intended visit, had by him a couple of friends, who put the two assistants of the lyncher to flight, and took the gentleman himself prisoner, whom they divested of his wearing apparel, and tied him hand and foot, put upon him the same tar and feathers which he took along with him, retained him until sunrise on Sunday morning, and then turned him loose, a curious looking *thing*, indeed, for the world to gaze upon.—*Ledger.*

The Growing West.—In 1800, there were in the limits of Illinois about 3,000 souls.—By the census of 1820, there were 54,000. The next census, in 1830, exhibited 157,455. And *five* years after that, according to the State Census, the population was 269,794. Such are the marches to "empire," of the great West!

Raising the Wind.—Frischlin in his reminiscences tells us, that one of his fellow students, having wasted his allowance, wrote home to his father that he was dead, and begged that money should be sent to defray the expenses of his funeral; and the father actually sent money for the purpose, in a letter to the son.

Large Cocoonery.—The Messrs. Prince, at Flushing, have in their cocoonery a million and a quarter of Silk Worms now feeding. This number is sufficient to produce above 500 bushels of cocoons, and near 600 lbs. of silk. They have also a large quantity of silk worms' eggs in their ice house, whose hatching is thus retarded for the purpose of producing successive crops. The choice kinds are the Imperial White and Imperial Yellow, and of these and some other varieties they have a large supply for sale. These eggs were obtained from Milan which is the centre of the most flourishing silk district, and form, no doubt, the finest collection in this country.—*N. Y. Star.*

Churches versus Theatres.—Quite a number of Theatres in this country have been converted into Churches, during a few years past. It appears, however, that the tide is now turning, as the Macon (Geo.) Evangelist assures us that the Baptist Church in that city is being converted into a Theatre!

Milton was asked if he intended to instruct his daughter in the different languages—to which he replied, "No sir, one tongue is sufficient for a woman."

INDIAN MURDERS IN THE WEST.

A letter from Major Wm. Armstrong, Superintendent of the Western Territory, to Captain R. D. C. Collins, U. S. A. Principal Disbursing Agent, says as follows:

CHOCTAW AGENCY, May 14, 1839.

Dear Sir: A murder, which is so unusual in this quarter, (I never knew of one before,) has just taken place in the Choctaw nation. Two men, one by the name of Crump, the other Backus, both from Mississippi, left the depot at Boggy, a few days since, for this place. They were murdered about twenty miles from where they started. Crump had a considerable sum of money with him. A mule which they led, was found dead a few hundred yards from where Crump lay, shot nearly through with an arrow, such as is used by the wild Indians; at all events, not such as either the Choctaws, Chickasaws, or any of our friendly Indians use. There was also found a bow near where Backus lay. He had run perhaps two hundred yards, and was tomahawked.

The only hope of ascertaining the murderers is from the bow and arrow left. There are a number of Kickapoos and Osages hunting on Blue and Washita. There is some suspicion that they may be concerned. The affair has created quite an excitement, and rendered the travel from here to the depot somewhat precarious.

The announcement of Gen. Macomb's treaty of peace with the Seminoles, has been received by the people of Florida with great indignation. The "General Order" was placed in the obituary columns of the last Floridian, published at Tallahassee, with the preface and conclusion of the simple words, "shame! shame!! shame!!!" Great excitement prevails in the Territory. It has taken the war in its own hands we understand; great numbers of volunteers are offering themselves for the service, to the Governor, who it was said, would at once take the field in person; and withal the Territorial Government has offered a reward of two hundred dollars, for every Indian taken or killed. This state of feeling we presume, has been in some good degree excited by recent atrocities committed by the Indians, some accounts of which were given in our last, and others will be found in this day's paper.—*Georgia Recorder.*

How to reduce your Household Expenses.—"My dear, I want some money for a shopping tour."—"My love, I cannot afford it." "I do not call often."—"Only six times a week." "That is but once a day at any rate—but if I cannot have it I cannot. I suppose I can fudge through the Summer with the Spring fashions."

The discussion had become somewhat in earnest—and half a pout gently curled the young wife's under lip. The husband was fond but not foolish—though some will have it that the terms are synonimous. He proposed the terms of a compromise, to which the wife, glad of new employment, acceded. He told her what he could appropriate for the whole household expenses, rent excluded, and putting the week's allowance in her hands installed her chancellor of the domestic Exchequer, and keeper of the purse.

"Now," said he, "if you can manage to feed us all comfortably, and still do your private shopping—try it. Here is precisely the sum I have used weekly for housekeeping alone, and it is as much as I can spare."

The little wife soon discovered that the price of beef was abominable, and provided a cheaper substitute. Sir Loin was no longer deemed essential three times in a week, and some very worthy commoners, Messrs. Mutton, Lamb and Veal, were raised to the peerage. The wife's Mother's Glasse's lore was put in requisition, and the table was graced occasionally with very clever *ricafacimientos* of the fragments of yesterday's dinner. All the mysteries of pudding, pie, and domestic confectionary and fancy bread filled up the corners, and used up the unconsidered trifles which are too apt to be forgotten in a family not actually starving.

And how did they live? Most comfortably. The husband declared that he never fared so well in his life—but asked no questions. The wife wanted nothing but time to go a shopping in. Women are always better sub-treasurers than men; and the money she managed to abstract, and still leave no apparent *hiatus* in the daily fare, would have astonished any one of the great departed servants of our friend Uncle Sam.

Bargaining in one department taught the lady to bargain in others. Having no occasion to go shopping for amusement, she went just twice in the week, for actual purchases; and those she made at a fair price. The mere say-so of a fashionable milliner, or a dry goods clerk, did not induce her to believe an article worth a hundred per cent more than its value. She pinned them down to their facts and figures, and made her purchases as if she wished to save money, rather than spend what she had, and assault her husband for more. So slipped the week—the happiest one for both parties to the matrimonial copartnership, they had ever known. He attended to his proper business down town—she had employment about the house which relieved her of ennui, and cured her of all inclination to extravagance.

At the week's end there was something over, which she tendered to her husband. "But you want a new hat my dear." "Oh no, not at present. This can be re-trimmed, and will answer till the Summer style is settled." "You told me last week you must have some new frocks." I know I thought so—and have made some purchases this week—but my wardrobe is on the whole quite respectable, and I am sure I can manage." "So you have learned to manage have you—but I don't want this money." "What shall I do with it then?" "Oh, there are rent, fuel, clothing for children, servants' wages and other matters, all coming due in their season. You must put this to next week's share—and meet all your expenses, as they fall." "Then I am to be permanently in office?" "Certainly until you Swartwout—and with no other bond than this."

"Why, father, I think you *are* childish"—said the little girl, as she burst into the room. Children will intrude sometimes. To make too long a story short, our friend finds this an excellent domestic arrangement. Women, to be prudent in money or in secrets, require only to be trusted; and many a lady gads expensively for mere lack of employment.—Try them, husbands.

N. Y. Paper.

Wild Cat money has fallen to $1 25 per bushel in Michigan. Red Dog is at 50 cents per cart load.

VIRGINIA.

Monongalia—Another correction.—The Whig of yesterday publishes a letter from Morgantown, which states that Carroll, Adm., and Evans, Whig, are the delegates returned from Monongalia. Tanzey, Adm., was reported to be elected over Evans. E's majority is small. Our former statement corrected according to this will make the parties stand in the next Legislature as follows:

	Whigs.	Cons.	Adm.
House of Delegates,	67	11	56
Senate,	12	3	17
	79	14	73

The Editors of the Whig have received information which satisfies them that Lockridge of Bath is a Conservative, and therefore place him accordingly. The only difference between our statement and the Whig's now is:—that their's places Ewing of Lee as a Whig, our's makes him a Conservative. We have no conclusive testimony on the subject at this present writing.

Hampshire.—Odell, the late Whig member, contests the election of Allen, Adm., who has the return for the House of Delegates.—*Richmond Compiler.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

It is painful to witness the distress of the Enquirer at the prospect of Whig dissension. Week after week this political Jeremiah laments most feelingly the certainty of Whig defeat, not because they are in the minority, but because they are in the majority, and cannot agree on their candidate for the Presidency. It moves this pure Democrat to tears to see the will of the majority thus defeated. "The Whigs will be torn to pieces," he exclaims. "Their position is embarrassing." "They must rally upon one candidate." "This very issue will break the Whigs themselves all to pieces."

Well, what is to be done? Who can administer a crumb of comfort to this disconsolate Rachel?

Frederick Congressional District.—We learn that Mr. Barton is vigorously prosecuting his contest for the seat given to Mr. Lucas, and that there is scarcely a doubt of his succeeding by a majority of 50 at least. It has already been stated *how* the toil and vexation of this contest might have been prevented, but it is useless to repeat regrets. Mr. Lucas, though a warm politician, is a gentleman of high honor—and we think it not improbable that if he should find, upon examination, that his competitor is really entitled to the seat, he will surrender it without incurring a waste of time and money on the part of the House of Representatives.

But whatever course may be taken, we are convinced this is now a Whig District.

Richmond Whig.

The late canvass has given rise to several contested elections—Hanover, Hampshire, Frederick Congressional election, &c., in each of which we will venture to predict the Whig candidate will succeed. In Hanover, the polls have been examined, and the result is beyond doubt. Curtis, instead of being beaten by 30, will, upon a purgation of the polls, be elected by from 30 to 50 majority. There are 99 illegal votes upon Col. White's poll. In Frederick, Mr. Barton's election is equally certain. In Hampshire, Mr. Odell lost the return by only two votes. He will, in all probability, gain the seat by 20 or 30, perhaps more.

The Richmond Enquirer has commenced billing and cooing with the Conservatives. They are apostrophized, individually and collectively, and their hearts must be harder than the nether millstone, if they are not affected by the passionate earnestness of supplication from a quarter whence, but a few weeks since, proceeded reproaches and invectives.—*Arena.*

"The Foul Scheme of Intrigue."—ENQUIRER.

As distant portions of the Union may have been alarmed by the article in the Enquirer, disclosing the most dangerous and treasonable plot "between one impracticable Whig and another impracticable Whig" to make Mr. Rives Governor, and Mr. Leigh Senator, we take pleasure in relieving the public apprehension, by stating Capt. Bolling's Company is in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and that the Governor and Council have determined to call out the militia of the State forthwith. The Governor has appointed the Editor of the Enquirer Commander-in-Chief, who, highly elated with the commission, has equipped himself from head to heel, and will make a display, this Evening, on the Capitol Square at 5 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

P. S. See bills of the day.—*Rich. Whig.*

Cooper's Naval History.—The Army and Navy Chronicle notices the following action as omitted in Cooper's Naval history. An action it says occured during the Revolutionary war, on the eastern shore of Virginia, between a flotilla of barges, etc., fitted out by the State of Maryland, and a detachment of boats belonging to the British squadron in the Chesapeake. One of the most striking features in this action, and such as probably never occurred in any other on land or water, was that *every person on both sides was either killed or wounded*—not one escaped injury or death.

John Smith's Letters, with Pictures to match."—Under this title, Colman, New York, is publishing the clever letters from John Smith, which appeared in the New York Mirror, giving an amusing account of the recruiting of the Maine Volunteers, and the ever memorable campaign in the "Disputed Territory." The publisher has sent us the first No. The *picturs* are ingeniously designed. The frontispiece is ornamented with a tree with many branches, illustrating the "genealogy of the Smiths," and other humorous devices.

Richmond Compiler.

A cow belonging to Col. Wolbert, of Philadelphia, of the "short horn Durham" breed, yielded last week 194 quarts, or nearly seven gallons of milk per day on the average. Another cow of the same stock also in possession of Col. W. is said to be rated at a higher value than any other in the country, he having lately refused $2,500 for her.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1839.

FOURTH OF JULY.—We understand that Jos. W. Evans, Esq. of this vicinity, has been selected to deliver the Oration in this town on the 4th; and that a very numerous list of Subscribers to the Public Dinner has been obtained.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—See the advertisement of Messrs. Barry and Bryant, of Wilmington.

VIRGINIA.—It will be seen that the Whigs have one member in the House of Delegates, more than stated in our last, and that they and the conservatives together now number 93, whilst their opponents can muster but 73. The Whigs alone have just one-half of the popular House, without counting the Conservatives. But when it is recollected how strenuously the Tory party labored to defeat the Conservatives, it can scarcely be doubted that the latter will unite heartily with the Whigs.

CHARLES FISHER, Esq.—If we may judge from the newspapers printed in the 10th Congressional District, as well as from verbal reports, there appears to be much difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory knowledge of the politics of Mr. Fisher, who is a candidate for Congress in that staunch Whig District. In this state of uncertainty, without intending ourself to class him as a Van Buren man, we consider it but fair to inform him and the people of his District, that the Globe has announced him as *the Van Buren candidate*, in opposition to Dr. Henderson; and also that the Raleigh Standard puts him down as *in favor of the Sub-Treasury and opposed to Mr. Clay*. If these be Mr. Fisher's politics, we hope the people will properly understand them before the election.

The last North Carolinian contains another communication from the writer who signs himself "Justice," re-affirming the statement, that the Editor of the Observer had supported the Rev. John Culpeper for Congress. We have already met this statement with a most unqualified denial, pronouncing it untrue in every particular, as well as in the shape presented by "Fair Play," who originated it, as in that given to it by the present writer. This might be sufficient; for no man can be called upon to prove a negative. But we *have proved* a negative; for we have challenged the most thorough investigation of our files, on which Fair Play relied to prove his charge. They do not contain a syllable on the subject, and therefore contradict the confident assertion of our calumniators. We go further, and aver, that we never gave Mr. Culpeper the most remote assurance of support. Not a syllable, capable of such a construction, ever passed our lips. Indeed, we doubt whether we ever passed ten words with the Rev. John Culpeper in our life. We were the open, and avowed, and warm supporter of John Gilchrist, Esq. of Robeson, as Mr. Culpeper would have known if he had ever spoken with us on the subject. Here, so far as we are concerned, the matter may rest.

We have a letter from Anson, stating that Mr. Culpeper, on Thursday last, procured a meeting of the citizens of Wadesborough, to whom he made a statement, perfectly satisfactory to our friends, of the particulars of which we are not sufficiently informed to state them with precision. The letter of Mr. Culpeper, which our correspondent informs us was to have come by a previous mail, has not yet reached us. When it comes, we shall lay it before our readers.

SINGULAR ERRORS.—The last North Carolinian, in a very extraordinary editorial article on political economy, sets down the capital of the Banks in the State of North Carolina at three millions five hundred thousand dollars, and their circulation at ten millions five hundred thousand dollars. Now the actual capital of our three banks is but $3,107,100, (nearly $400,000 less than stated by the Carolinian,) and their actual circulation, according to their Reports rendered to the last Legislature, was exactly $2 124,133, (or *eight millions three hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars* LESS than stated by the Carolinian!)

THE COTTON CIRCULAR.—The New York papers have discussed very fully the propriety and policy of the late attempt to bolster up the price of Cotton, by an effort of capitalists to prevent forced sales. The feeling in New York seems rather to be against it, whilst at the South it is but natural that it should find favor. An attempt was made to identify the U. S. Bank with the measure; but the Bank has authorized the declaration, that it is totally unconnected, in any way, either with the Circular, or with the purchase or sale of Cotton. And Mr. S. V. S. Wilder, the agent of the great foreign bankers, Messrs. Hottenguer & Co., declares that it emanated from himself and some other individuals, holders of Cotton, "who seek to protect their own interests by a concert of action."

The justification for the measure, at this time, may be stated in the facts, that in the face of a crop short by nearly half a million of bales, a series of measures has been adopted in England, to keep prices down, to the ruin of those who have held cotton on account of the acknowledged deficiency, and to the serious loss of this country. These hostile measures adopted in England are, combinations among the spinners to run their mills only half the time, so as to reduce the consumption, and the advance of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 5 per cent.

It is clear, that if the cotton can be held until the spinners are obliged to buy, an amount equal to at least ten millions of dollars will be saved to this country, provided always the prospect should continue as now, fair for another deficient crop. To effect this saving, and to counteract the combination to depress prices in England, concert of action, or combination among the holders, is necessary and justifiable, as we think; and we hope the parties who have taken this important step may succeed fully.

IMPORTANT!—The last Standard gravely announces that "our Governor is a Whig!!" This is remarkable, and must be regarded as a striking evidence of the truth-telling propensities of the Standard, by those of its readers who recollect how anxious it was to prove him *no Whig* shortly before the last election.

The Standard also says that only *one* of the Judges of the Supreme Court is a Loco Foco. Ah! that is good news. Will it be polite enough to inform us which of the dignified Judges of that body has abjured the party, and come over to the Whigs?—The last we heard of them, there was only *one* Whig, but we shall welcome another with open arms. We fear, however, that this is only *Standard news*.

MR. CALHOUN.—If we read the signs of the times aright, it will not be long before Mr. Calhoun and his faithful followers will once more be arrayed against the Administration. His organs in South Carolina are beginning to throw out hints of a determination to be lookers on in the pending Presidential election. And we find the Globe complimenting Mr. Poinsett, as one who, "when Nullification reared itself in South Carolina, stood at the head of a Spartan band of Republicans, in support of the Constitution and the Union of the States." How is this? If this "Spartan band" so stood, the Constitution and the Union must have been in danger from those said Nullifiers, with Mr. Calhoun at *their* head. This is the only inference to be drawn from the remark; and it has an awful squinting towards a revival of the Globe's old tune of denunciation of Mr. Calhoun, nullification and the nullifiers. Depend upon it, these things mean something. Besides, Mr. Calhoun never could have had sufficient respect for the Administration, or its measures, apart from the Sub-Treasury, to have given it or them his hearty support, and South Carolina doubtless regards with loathing the dose of Van Burenism, compounded as it is of Missouri restriction and the "Bill of Abominations." We do not expect Mr. Calhoun or the people of his State—who may almost be spoken of as his subjects, so implicitly do they follow his lead,—to support Mr. Clay; but we do expect that they will throw away their Presidential vote on some good Nullifier. We shall see.

NEW YORK.—It will be recollected that the Whigs have for two years past elected a large majority of the members of the popular branch of the Legislature; but that owing to the peculiar constitution of the Senate of that State, in which only a fourth of the members go out every year, the revolution in the politics of that body has necessarily been slower. It has been progressing there, however. At the last session the Senate consisted of 14 Whigs and 18 Tories. Of these, 1 Whig and 8 Tories (including 1 dead,) go out this year, leaving 13 Whigs and 10 Tories. If the Whigs elect 4 of the 9 Senators to be chosen this Fall, they will have a clear majority of the Senate. If they elect 3 only, they will still have control of the Senate, for 16 is just one-half of the Senate, and the Lieut. Governor, who presides over it, and would have the casting vote, is a Whig. So that the prospect of a thorough regeneration of Mr. Van Buren's native State is pretty fair. We have already a majority of the Members of Congress, a majority of the popular house, and we hope to have a majority of the Senate, and thus secure the election of a Whig to the U. S. Senate.

CHARLESTON.—The Port Physician of Charleston contradicts a report of the existence of Yellow Fever in that city. The report had its origin in the fact, that a vessel arrived a few days ago from Havanna with several cases of that disease on board, two of which terminated fatally; but the vessel and the remaining sick were immediately removed to the Hospital at Morris's Island; and it is hoped that there is no danger of the spread of the infection.

At a meeting of the Tory party of Ashe county, lately, when Roderick Murchison, Esq. was set up as a nine-pin to be knocked down by that long-tried Whig, Lewis Williams, a resolution was passed, declaring that the bill to prevent the interference of the office-holders with the freedom of elections, was an attempt to revive the Sedition Law. Those must be wise folks who cannot see the distinction between the cases. The object of the Sedition Law was to make the office-holders the masters of the people, instead of their servants, and to make it treason for the people to speak against these masters. But the object of Mr. Crittenden's bill was to protect the people against the office-holders, who are becoming too strong. It was emphatically a bill to prevent office-holders from *perpetuating* their power, by bribing and overawing the people, as is attempted by the Tories every day at the North.

The Raleigh Standard, in place of making an effort to *prove* the truth of its charges against the Whigs, which we have denied, contents itself with an affectation of contempt for the Observer, abuse of its character, and sneers at the size of its Editor!—This is discreet; for in the absence of a tittle of proof to sustain most of its assertions, the Standard can always ensconce itself behind such a battery, fearless of pursuit. It goes on with bald assertion only, from week to week; but it can never be induced to offer proof.

"ABOLITION IS BUT DEMOCRACY."—So says the Bay State Democrat, and so the following extract from a Kentucky paper goes to prove. We would recommend it to the especial notice of the Raleigh Standard, as an appropriate text for its next sermon on political abolition:—

Abolition and Loco Focoism.—At an anti-slavery meeting in Cincinnati, last week, Mr. Morris the loco foco Ex-Senator, made a long and furious harangue. He denounced with exceeding violence the law of the Ohio Legislature to secure Kentucky against the abduction of her slaves. He remarked, that, had such an embassy, as was commissioned by Kentucky last winter, been sent to Columbus at any time while he was a member of the legislative body, he could have secured members enough, and would have done it, to commit those gentlemen to prison! Upon the annunciation of this sentiment, the Ex-Senator's hearers, wrought up to the extremest pitch of excitement, made the house ring with applause.

The Philanthropist, the abolition paper at Cincinnati, commenting upon the applause, says; "Be it remembered, Abolitionists were but a small portion of the meeting. The applause came chiefly from citizens uncommitted to abolition—most of them, we should think, *Democrats*."

By the way, we are waiting patiently for the Standard to determine whether it will support Dr. Duncan for the Vice Presidency. Perhaps it is unable to determine between Duncan and Morris.

SUPREME COURT.

The following persons have been admitted to Superior Court practice, viz: John B. Lord, of Salisbury, Benj. J. Houze, of Chatham, and J. C. B. Ehringhaus, of Elizabeth City; and the following to County Court practice, viz: Frank A. Southall, of Halifax, George S. Holley, of Bertie, Wm. N. H. Smith, of Murfreesboro', Jas. T. Littlejohn, of Oxford, Granville, Albert C. Williamson, of Lincoln, and Lewis P. Olds, of Pitt.—*Raleigh Register.*

Wake District—As we expected, the nomination of Mr. G. W. Haywood for Congress, in opposition to Dr. Montgomery, has been received with a satisfaction in this County (Wake) that promises the most auspicious results. Mr. H. has taken the field in good earnest, and will do *his* duty towards his friends. Let them take care that they do theirs.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Mr. Murchison (Adm.) has come out in opposition to that long-tried public servant, Lewis Williams. He must be very ambitious of the distinction of being defeated.

The Oxford Examiner thus humorously announces its own death. Such an Editor deserved a better fate.

THE present number completes the first volume of the Examiner,—and the last. It is customary for Editors, Presidents, and other great men on "retiring from public life" to publish a farewell address to the dear people, recounting "the dangers they have passed," and deprecating the hard fate which impels them to the separation. As we do not now remember to have braved any danger in our career as editor, [unless it be that of starvation] and as it is with the greatest cheerfulness that we resign our editorial chair, we will dispense with the old fashioned custom.—Those of our subscribers who are in arrears [and the majority are so] are requested to settle forthwith—there are a few who have subscribed and paid in advance since the publication of the paper commenced—to all such, the excess of the subscription money over the value of the paper for the time they have received it, will be refunded.

And now, may heaven's richest blessings be showered upon all our subscribers who have paid up, or intend to pay; and may all the rest of the world (constituting much the larger part) meet with their just reward. Amen.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will dispose of his Printing Office on the most favorable terms if immediate application be made. He has two good Presses and a large quantity of type, with every necessary appendage of a Newspaper and Job Office. If application is made by letter, address the subscriber [Post Paid] at Louisburg.

D. R. GOODLOE.

Oxford, June 6th, 1839.

☞ Editors of Newspapers in this State and Virginia are requested to copy the above.

A Precious Confession.—The Globe makes a confession to be remembered. In an article admitting that the defalcations of the officers of the government have produced great effect upon public opinion throughout Virginia, that journal has this remarkable sentence.

"Were it not for frauds and peculations, the Whig party would at this moment be wholly disbanded."

A good reason truly why the Whig party should *not* be disbanded! To prevent "frauds and peculations" by a corrupt administration, the Whigs will struggle manfully until they have driven the plunderers from power. And nobly will they be sustained in this patriotic undertaking by the honest yeomanry of the country! What a sad confession the Globe has made! We have always charged it upon the Loco Focos that their only object in maintaining their ascendancy was to rob the people, and now the Globe confirms it. *"Were it not for frauds and peculations,"* says the Globe, there would be no opposition to Mr. Van Buren, and what then? Aye—what if no opposition to Mr. Van Buren?

"Tell not the deeds in Gath,
Publish them not in Askelon."

Newbern Spectator.

The Slaves wrecked on the Bahama Islands.—A letter is published in a late number of the Richmond Enquirer, in which it is stated that Mr. Stevenson, our minister in London, has succeeded in making an arrangement with the British Government, by which it is stipulated that the value of the slaves shipwrecked, some eight or ten years ago, upon the Bahama Island, shall be paid to the claimants. The letter says:—

"This, if true, (and there is no reason to doubt it) is not only important, as regards the individual claimants, but equally so in a *national* point of view, as it establishes a great and important *principle*. * * The arrangement is said to do ample justice to the claimants, as it secures to them the full value of their property, with interest. The arrangement secures to claimants nearly $500 a piece for their slaves, including men, women and children—more than was ever allowed on any former occasion by the British Government."

POSTSCRIPT.

This morning's mail brought us a letter from the Rev. Mr. Culpeper, in answer to the following:—

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1839.

Rev. John Culpeper—Sir: In the North Carolinian of to-day, I find a communication signed "Justice," which I have ascertained was written by ——— ———, of Anson county, containing the following paragraph:—

"The Observer's article, "Church and State," which by the by was written entirely for political effect, hoping thereby to break down that sterling republican Wm. A. Morris, and elevate Mr. Deberry, was read a few days ago in the hearing of the Rev. John Culpeper, and others of this county. The Parson of course demanded the author, and was told that Mr. Hale, the editor of the Observer, wrote it.—"Well," says Mr. C. "Mr. Hale does not give Morris, as fair a chance in his election, as he did me in mine, when I run for Congress, for *he supported my election through thick and thin, and stood by the ballot box.*"

As the statement at the close of this paragraph, is utterly destitute of truth, I presume that it was never made or authorized by you; and the object of this letter is to ask you to state whether it was or was not.

As early an answer as convenient will oblige

Your obt. servt.,
E. J. HALE.

BEVERLY, June 13, 1839.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 1st instant reached me a few days past on my return from a journey of several days. In answer to your inquiry respecting a conversation described by a citizen of Anson, it was part of it correct and part incorrect. I read your Editorial remarks, and expressed my opinion that you supported my election. My reasons for believing so were, first, a young man called Mr. Hale, (for at that time I had no acquaintance with you,) at the election between Col. McNeill and myself in 1825, associated with, and I believed, acted with my friends, when great crowds were exerting themselves against me, and a circumstance which occurred in the Court House in Fayetteville when Major Cameron and myself were candidates, and the insertion of my reply to Mr. Cameron in your paper afterwards,—which circumstances, however they were intended, certainly did support and strengthen my interest. I never knew how you voted, nor did I ever ask you or any other person, and as you say you never voted for me, for I was a Federalist and an Adams man, I believe you. But Col. McNeill was also a Federalist, and we were both for Wm. H. Crawford, and I preferred Adams to Jackson, and he afterwards professed to be a Jackson man. I have taken some pains, since I have seen the Communication in the papers, to let my opinions be known. I am warmly attached to Wm. A. Morris as a friend and a Preacher, but bound to oppose his election, not as Wm. A. Morris, nor as a Preacher, but as a politician, who, if elected, will support the present Administration and the Sub-Treasury, and other measures which I believe will injure the best interests of my country. You may keep these, my communications, to yourself, or publish them, with your remarks, as you think proper. As to the election between Messrs Deberry and Morris, I presume it will be fully attended by the citizens of Anson, and Deberry will receive nearly three to one,—but hope we shall all act so as to live and meet in friendship after it is ended. I believe any attempt to divide the Whigs of Anson, or injure your paper, will fail.

Yours, respectfully,
J. CULPEPER.

It will be seen that neither Mr. Culpeper, nor any one else, had *any ground*, to suppose that we supported his election. The "circumstances" which he adduces as giving him that impression, are no more than we would have done for his opponent, or any one else, on a request to that effect.

As to the election between Mr. C. and Col. McNeill, in 1825, we were in favor of McNeill, who was a Crawford man, as we were; *but we did not vote*, because we *had no right to vote;* for at that day, the Constitution was well understood to mean, that an individual must have resided in the county 12 months before he could be entitled to vote. The Editor of this paper came to this county only 7 months before the election in 1825, and therefore did not and could not vote. On this point he does not depend on his memory alone, but has examined the records in the Clerk's office, along with the Clerk, and his name is not on the list of voters.

We have now done with the subject, having established the falsity of the charges made.

The citizens of Rockingham, Richmond County, with a proper State pride, have resolved that the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration shall *precede* the reading of the Declaration of the United Colonies, at their celebration of the ensuing anniversary. The proceedings came to hand just as our paper was going to press—too late for this week's paper.

MARRIED,

In this place, on the 16th inst. by the Rev. R. W Bailey, Mr. E. F. ROCKWELL, a Licentiate of the Fayetteville Presbytery, to Miss MARGARET K. daughter of Geo. McNeill, Esq., all of Fayetteville.

In Wilmington, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. W. W. Eels, Dr. JOHN D. BELLAMY to Miss ELIZA M. HARRISS, daughter of Dr. W. J. Harriss.

On Deep River, Moore county, on the 12th inst., at the residence of Hon. Arch'd Bryde, deceased, by Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. JAS. L. HAUGHTON to Miss ANN J. HAYS, only daughter of Wm. Hays, deceased.

DIED,

At Halifax, N. C., on the 4th instant, JAMES HALLIDAY, a native of Scotland, and for the last 20 years a merchant of Halifax. In the death of this gentleman society has lost a valuable citizen. His whole tenor of life was marked with humanity and stern integrity.

At Linden, Ala., on the 1st inst., Col. EDWIN J. OSBORNE, formerly of North Carolina.

At New Orleans, on 16th May last, LURIA CHAUNCEY WADDELL, wife of John Waddell, Esq. of Louisiana, and daughter of the late Capt. John Porter, of the U. S. Navy, aged 23 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 12, 1839, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter, the Diligence, with Goods for John McArn, Hall & Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, P. Pearce, C. J. Orrell, C. P. Mallett, C. T. Haigh, H. L. Myrover, Hart & Fuller, Boon, Caison & Co., Cook & Co., M. V. Jones, E. W. Willkings, B. Rose, Gardner & McKethan, J. Huske & Son, Nott & Starr, M. N. Leary & Co., James Hooper, and J. H. Hooper, of this place; and for Rev. Mr. Dibb, W. A. Holmes, Lash & Co., S. Arnold, Leachman & Co., R. Fish & Co., Jno. Morrison, A. & J. Morrison, A. H. Lindsey, Prof. Phillips, Prof. Mitchell, Rev. Mr. Lewis, J. L. Bitting, McConnell & Lindsey, Dr. Ware, W. E. Kelly, W. & A. Stith, J. Harden, and Rev. Mr. Buie, of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 19.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	11 a 12
Ditto, apple,	80	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	13 a 14½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	5½ a 6½	Wheat, nominal.	
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY

ARRIVALS.

June 11.—Schr. Repeater from New York. 13.—Brig Thorn from Matanzas; Schr. Car of Commerce from Charleston. 14.—Brig Constitution from Charleston. 15.—Schr. Armer Patton from Philadelphia. 17.—Brigs Premium from Boston, Salem from Salem; Schrs. Caroline from Philadelphia, Charles E. Thorn from New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 12.—Brig Osage for St. Croix; Schrs. Catharine Wilcox and James Hand for Philadelphia. 13.—Brig Victress for Matanzas; Schr. Alfred F. Thorn for New York. 14.—Brigs Monhegan for Philadelphia, Angeline for St. Jago de Cuba; Schrs. Regulus for New York, Caroline and Thames for Philadelphia. 15.—Brig Betsey & Jane for Cuba; Schrs. Repeater and Eliza Jane for New York.

Direct Importation.

THE Subscribers have the honor to inform the public that they have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of WEST INDIA PRODUCE on hand, which they would be happy to sell for Cash, or on reasonable time for good Paper, *as cheap*, if not cheaper than can be imported from the North.

They have now just received and in Store,

100 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR.
150 do. MOLASSES.
200 Bags Cuba COFFEE.

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, June 14, 1839. 50tf

TO BUILDERS.—A Good Job.

ON the first Monday in August next, will be let to the best bidder, the contract for building a new Jail at Bennettsville, Marlborough District, South Carolina. The plan and specifications may be seen by applying to the subscriber, and also such other information as contractors may require.

NATHAN B. THOMAS.

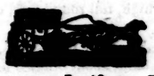
June 10, 1839. 50-4w.

Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, near Rockingham, Richmond County, about the middle of April last, a Sorrel Mare, 5 or 6 years old, in tolerable order when she went off, blaze face, a gall on her wethers occasioned by the saddle; probably some white about her hind feet, she racks very well. It is thought she was aiming for Brunswick County, and was when last heard from in Robeson County near Lemmon's Bridge on Big Swamp. A liberal compensation will be given for her delivery and all expenses paid. Any information respecting her will be very thankfully received.

JOHN GRANT.

Rockingham, N. C. June 17th 1839. 50-2w.



Accommodation Line.

THE Subscriber has established a Line of Hacks from Fayetteville to Wilmington, on the old Stage route, via Elizabeth Town, running three times a week; viz. Leave Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 10 A. M. Leave Wilmington on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Fare as formerly. Good Stages and Horses have been provided, and the drivers are accommodating; and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction. Seats can be secured on application to Mr. James H. Allen, Agent, at Mrs. E. Smith's Boarding House.

DAVID TAYLOR, proprietor.

June 10, 1839. 49-3w.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving the following GOODS, which have lately all been bought at the New York Package Sales, and which he is determined to sell quick and cheap. He will offer them, or part of them, at Auction, on the evening or afternoon of each Thursday in July:—

No. 1. 7 3-12 dozen Stocks,
2. 5 pieces Grass Cloth, 230 yards;
3. 48 Capes,
4. 60 ditto,
5. 48 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
6. 1 piece Silk Velvet, Lyons, 30½ yards;
7. 4 pieces 6-4 Linen Sheeting, 229 do,
8. 5 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheeting, 327 do;
9. 7 pieces Marseilles Quilting, 127½ yards,
10. 80 pieces printed Lawn, 1200 do,
11. 44 pieces Prints, 1655 do,
12. 20 pieces blue Drill, 1593½ do,
13. 8 pieces brown Drill, 300 do,
14. 1 case 25 pieces Grass Cloth, 1000 do;
15. 25 pieces Suchan Pongees,
16. 1 case 25 pieces 1000 black silk Handkerchiefs,
17. 1 case Choppas, 60 pieces,
18. 21 pieces Irish Linen, 1093 yards,
19. 26 pieces 504 yards Pantaloons Linen,
20. 19 pieces brown Linen, 480½ yards,
21. 10 pieces brown Drill, 524 do,
22. 20 pieces 294 yards Vesting,
23. 10 pieces Princetta, 284 yards,
24. 21 pieces Flannel, 174½ do,
25. 250 gross Buttons,
26. 10 reams Paper,
27. 1 piece Cloth, 25 yards;
28. 1 do do 13 do,
29. 1 do do 20¾ do,
30. 1 do do 50½ do;
31. 1 do do 17¼ do;
32. 15 gross Buttons,
33. 10 do do,
34. 49 pieces Tatting, 2328 yards,
35. 12 do Ticking, 487½ do,
36. 25 do Cambric, 300 do,
37. 10 do Brown Linen, 328½ yards,
38. 20 do Pantaloon Linen, 507½ yards,
39. 25 do Muslin Delain, 750 do,
40. 20 do Cambric, 240 do,
41. 20 do Jaconet, 400 do,
42. 15 do Irish Linen, 395 do,
43. 14 do brown Drill, 1153½ do,
44. 50 do Prints, 1579½ do;
45. 50 do do, 1609½ do,
46. 20 do Foulard Muslin, 480 do,
47. 20 do fancy Prints, 708½ do,
48. 35 do do, 1126½ do,
49. 16 do dark Stripe, 448 do,
50. 23 do fancy do, 644 do,
51. 14 do light do, 392 do,
52. 16 do 448½ yards London Prints,
53. 5 do 140 do London Prints,
54. 7 do 196 do do,
55. 30 do dark London Prints, 840 yards,
56. 10 do Mouring Prints, 280 do,
57. 5 do black and white Prints, 140 do,
58. 59 dozen Spools Cotton, 200 yards each,
59. 21 great gr. Suspender Buttons,
60. 75 Umbrellas,
61. 3 pieces Fancy Prints, 100¾ yards,
62. 35 do 360 yards figured Swiss Muslin,
63. 25 do 9-8 Cambric, 250 yards,
64. 6 do 6-4 do, 72 do,
65. 20 do 6-4 do, 240 do,
66. 25 do 6-4 do, 300 do,
67. 16 do 6-4 striped, 384 do;
68. 8 do cross barred, 96 do,
69. 8 do do, 96 do,
70. 13 do do, 156 do,
71. 4 do figured Book Muslin, 40 yards,
72. 32 do Bobbinet, 396½ do,
73. 17 do black Bobbinet, 259 do,
74. 6 do blond Quilling, 427 do,
75. 25 packs Pins, (German,)
76. 10 do mixed Pins,
77. 84 Swiss Capes,
78. 20 Blankets,
79. 4 pieces Prints, 138 yards,
80. 40 do do, 1200 do,
81. 50 do do, 1400 do,
82. 25 do Cambric Muslin, 300 yards,
83. 5 do Irish Sheeting, 292½ do,
84. 10 cases 120 Hats, black,
85. 12 do 144 do, drab,
86. 10 do 120 do, do,
87. 6 do 72 do, black,
88. 8 cases 96 Silk Hats,
89. 1 do 96 do do, drab,
90. 3 do 36 do do, drab,
91. 12 cases Boys' black Hats,
92. 2 pieces white Marseilles, 32 yards,
93. 2 do figured do, 32½ do,
94. 24 do Furniture Prints, 684½ yards,
95. 10 do fancy Prints, 348 do,
96. 9 do English Prints, 252 do,
97. 8 do superior London Prints, 224 yards,
98. 2 Boxes,
99. 60 lbs. Turkey Cotton,
100. 60 do patent Thread,
101. 15 dozen Hose,
102. 6 lbs. patent Thread,
103. 72 boxes ball Cotton,
104. 17 pieces 571½ yards Furniture Prints,
105. 16 do 502½ do do,
106. 11 do figured Book Muslin, 110 yards,
107. 21 do long Lawn, 131½ do,
108. 2 do printed Lawn, 48 do,
109. 15 corded Skirts,
110. 6 dozen Cotton half Hose,
111. 6 do do do, superior,
112. 2 5-12 dozen Elastic Braces,
113. 48 pair black Gallowses,
114. 1 grt. gr. Moulds,
115. 2 do do do,
116. 1 piece blue Drill, 29½ yards,
117. 5 pieces colored Gros-de-Nap, 298½ yards,
118. 18 do Pantaloons Linen, 457 do,
119. 10 do superior Irish Linen, 260 do,
120. 6 do Diaper, 296½ do,
121. 2 do Cloth, 49½ do,
122. 2 do do, 34½ do,
123. 4 do do, 53 do,
124. 2 do do, 36½ do,
125. 4 do do, 68 do,
126. 2 cases 24 pair Calf Boots,
127. 1 do 12 do. Morocco do,
128. 100 pair Men's Shoes,
129. 150 do Seal Slippers,
130. 48 do Gaiter Boots,
131. 40 Bonnets,
132. 60 do,
133. 30 do,
134. 6½ dozen Hoods,
135. 5 bales 3941½ yards Shirting,
136. 120 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
137. 761 yards bleached Shirting,
138. 744½ do 4-4 do do,
139. 5 dozen 60 black Silk Hats,
140. 5 do 60 drab do,
141. 92 pieces printed Muslin, 2208 yards,
142. 13 do 9-1 Prints, 452 do,
143. 1 piece 10-4 Diaper, 18½ do,
144. 1 piece 10-4 do, 17½ do,
145. 4 pieces black and white Lawn, 98 yards,
146. 2 do French Ginghams, 60 do,
147. 1 piece Bombazine, 34 do,
148. 2 pieces superior Bombazine, 49½ yards,
149. 2 pieces black Gros-de-Nap, 121 yards,
150. 1 piece blue black do, 79½ yards,
151. 6 pieces black Sarsnet,
152. 2 pieces Florence, 126 yards,
153. 20 Victoria Robes,
154. 2 pieces black Crape,
155. 8 10-4 Table Covers,
156. 9 Crape Shawls,
157. 2 do do,
158. 4 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 48,
159. 6 Lace Handkerchiefs,
160. 9-12 dozen Scarfs,
161. 1½ dozen Gingham Cravats,
162. 4 bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
163. 11 pieces black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
164. 7 dozen open Silk Hose,
165. 2 dozen printed Cotton Hose,
166. 1 dozen Slate Hose,
167. 5 dozen black Hose,
168. 9 gross Buttons,
169. 5 papers Coat Buttons,
170. 6 10-4 Quilts,
171. 6 dozen worsted Cotton Hose,
172. 6 dozen embroidered Silk Gloves,
174. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
175. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
176. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
177. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
178. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
179. 1 piece Cassimere, 23½ yards;
180. 1 piece Cassimere, 9½ yards,
181. 1 case 60 pair Men's Pumps,
182. 3 cases 60 pair Women's Shoes,
183. 3 cases 200 Morocco Shoes,
184. 2 bales 1541½ yards Shirting,
185. 2 cases 1867½ yards bleached Shirting;
186. 1 case 831½ yards 4-4 bleached Shirting;
187. 1 case 135½ pieces, 1924½ yards, Prints,
188. 1 case 50 lbs. colored Thread,
189. 1 case 100 dozen white Spool Cotton,
190. 1 case 120 dozen Palm Hats,
191. 10 dozen Palm Hats, 120,
192. 3 1-12 dozen Hoods,
193. 5 gross Buttons,
194. 1 piece Cloth, 26 yards,
195. 1 piece 23¾ yards Cloth,
196. 1 piece 19½ yards Cloth,
197. 1 piece 16 yards Cloth,
198. 1 piece 20½ yards Cloth,
199. 1 piece 10½ yards Cloth,
200. 1 piece 14½ yards Cloth,
201. 1 piece Victoria Cloth, 31½ yards,
202. 3 pieces Constitution Twills, 145½ yards;
203. 16 pieces Rowan Cassimere, 740¾ yards;
204. 2 pieces French Prints, 48 yards,
205. 12 Corded Skirts,
206. 3 reams Paper;
207. 10 Table Covers,
208. 2 pieces 43 yards Sattinet,
209. 7 pieces Bed Tick, 316¾ yards,
210. 6 pieces Oil Cloth,
211. 8 pieces Linen, 102 yards;
212. 20 dozen Cotton Hose,
213. 6 dozen superior Cotton Hose,
214. 6 dozen bleached half Hose,
215. 4 dozen worsted Country half Hose;
216. 2 pieces Bed Tick, 84½ yards,
217. 12 20 inch Parasols,
218. 6 20 inch Parasols, plain,
219. 3 22 inch Parasols, plain,
220. 6 22 inch Parasols, figured,
221. 12 pieces Crape Camlet, 360 yards;
222. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
223. 7 pieces brown Linen, 567½ yards;
224. 49 reams brown Paper;
225. 39 reams Letter Paper,
237. 6 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 72,
238. 9 sets Ribbon,
239. 4 rich Shawls,
240. 40 pieces Prints, 1330½ yards,
241. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
242. 50 blue Prints, 1426½ yards,
243. 50 Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets;
244. 20 Bonnets, Florence,
245. 24 Florence Bonnets;
246. 24 do do,
247. 1 case Bonnets, fancy,
248. 2 pieces 132½ yards Florence;
249. 24 Belts;
250. 36 pieces black Ribbon,
251. 11 pieces do do,
252. 9 sets Ribbon,
253. 18 sets do,
254. 6 pieces Diaper, 291 yards,
255. 5 pieces Diaper, 251 yards,
256. 5 pieces Diaper, 239 yards,
257. 2 Ribbon, 46 pieces,
258. 3 pieces Dra'dete, 73½ yards,
259. 30 pieces 368½ yards superior Irish Linen;
260. 1 piece 30 yards Stripe,
261. 6 pieces Mixture, 172½ yards,
262. 1 piece 1-4 brown Merino, 82½ yards;
263. 1 piece green Merino, 28½ yards,
264. 2 pieces black Crape,
265. 5 dozen Gloves,
266. 10½ dozen Gum Braces,
267. 5 10-12 dozen Silk half Hose,
268. 5 do do white Cotton half Hose;
269. 48 dozen Cotton Hose,
270. 43 gross black Vest Buttons,
271. 1 piece blue Cloth, 18 yards,
272. 1 piece green Cloth, 25 yards;
273. 1 piece Stripe, 29½ yards,
274. 2 gross Horn Buttons,
275. 24 packs Pins;
276. 36 lbs. patent Thread.
277. 1 piece red Flannel, 46 yards,
278. 1 piece white Flannel, 35 yards,
279. 7 pieces Gause Flannel, 161 yards;
280. 5 4-12 Cotton Handkerchiefs,
281. 2 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,
282. 12 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs;
283. 47 Plaid Shawls,
284. 18 8-4 Plaid Shawls,
285. 60 colored Straw Bonnets,
286. 48 Bonnets,
287. 48 Bonnets, Florence,
288. 60 white Straw Bonnets,
289. 20 Florence Bonnets, superior.

June 17. 1839. 50tf

ASHEBOROUGH Female Academy.

THE Exercises of the Female Academy at this place will commence on Monday the 17th day of June, instant, under the direction of Miss ELIZA RAE, of Boston. The Trustees believe from the testimonials she brings with her, that she is admirably qualified by her experience, her education and in every other respect, to take charge of such an institution.

The prices of tuition for a session of five months will be $6 for Spelling and Reading; $8 for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic; and $10 for Philosophy, Rhetorick, Needlework, &c.; and $20 for Music on the Piano. Particular attention will be paid throughout to Spelling, Reading and Writing.

This place is believed to be as healthy as any other in the United States, and board may be had in any private family in the place at $6 per month.

It is intended to give a thorough course of instruction in this institution, and to qualify the pupils in every respect to take their places in society.

The Trustees flatter themselves that the distinguished qualifications of the lady whom they have engaged to take charge of the School, the health of the place, and the low price which the inhabitants have consented to charge for board, will attract to the institution a liberal share of public patronage.

J. WORTH,
HUGH McCAIN,
A. H. MARSH,
GEORGE HOOVER, } *Trustees.*

June 14, 1839. 50-3w

$20 Reward.

LOST or mislaid, on the 21st of May, 1839, at Clinton, in Sampson County, a calf skin POCKET BOOK, with $65 in paper money, and from three to five dollars in change, and containing s

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*tf*

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100 REAMS FOOLSCAP PAPER,
100 do. Imperial Printing do,
100 do. Medium do. do,
8 do. Super Royal do. do,
50 do. Wrapping do,

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

January 1, 1839. 26*tf*

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

VALUABLE

Summer Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale that desirable, pleasant and healthy

SUMMER RESIDENCE,

Known by the name of Walton, situate about one and a half miles from Town, on the road to Raleigh, near the residences of the Hon. Robert Strange, Chas. T. Haigh, Esq. and Mr. John McLaurin, Sen., consisting of a very commodious Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses appurtenant thereto, and two sets of Stables;—comprehending about 90 acres of Land, on which there is a good Meadow, Garden, Orchard, a small Field, and a small piece of Wood Land, formerly the property of the late John Murchison, afterwards of Col. Samuel Ashe, and now of his daughter Mrs. Moses. It is to be sold because the Proprietor has removed from the State.

TERMS OF SALE.—Bond, with sufficient security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable in two years, with a mortgage on the premises, or Cash without discount of interest.

By order of the Proprietor.

THOMAS ASHE.

March 9. 36*tf*

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which [illegible] under, the consumption, if left to its [illegible] surely destroys.

[illegible] the Proprietor, on Hillsborough [illegible] of James H. Hooper.

[illegible] received the following testimo- [illegible] Cotton, a gentleman well [illegible] in the [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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